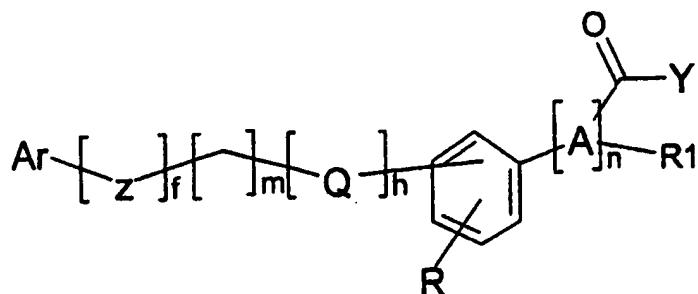


**AMENDMENTS TO THE CLAIMS:**

This listing of claims will replace all prior versions, and listings, of claims in the application:

1. (previously presented) A compound of Formula (I):



I

where:

A is CH; alkanylilidene with 2 to 4 carbon atoms or alkenylilidene with 2 to 4 carbon atoms;

Ar is phenyl optionally substituted by halogens, NO<sub>2</sub>, OH, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub> alkyl and alkoxy, said alkyl and alkoxy optionally substituted by at least one halogen;

f is the number 0 or 1;

h is the number 0 or 1;

m is a whole number from 0 to 3;

n is the number 0 or 1 and if n is 0, R<sub>1</sub> is absent, and COY is directly bound to benzene;

Q is oxygen;

Z is selected from the group consisting of NH, O, S, NHC(O)O, NHC(O)NH, NHC(O)S, OC(O)NH, S(CO)NH, C(O)NH, and NHC(O);

R is selected from R<sub>2</sub>, and OR<sub>2</sub>;

R<sub>1</sub> is selected from H, COW, SO<sub>3</sub>-, OR<sub>3</sub>, =O, CN, and NH<sub>2</sub>,

R<sub>2</sub> is selected from H, or a straight or branched C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub> alkyl, optionally substituted by at least one halogen;

R<sub>3</sub> is selected from H, straight or branched C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub> alkyl, optionally substituted by at least one halogen,

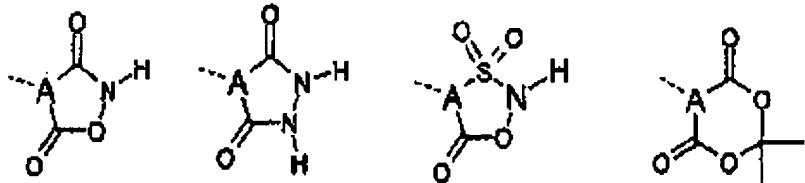
W is selected from OH, OR<sub>4</sub>, and NH<sub>2</sub>;

R<sub>4</sub> is straight or branched C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub> alkyl;

Y is selected from OH, OR<sub>5</sub>, and NH<sub>2</sub>;

R<sub>5</sub> is straight or branched C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub> alkyl;

or A, COY and R1 together form a cycle of the type:



their pharmacologically acceptable salts, racemic mixtures, individual enantiomers, geometric isomers or stereoisomers, and tautomers.

2. (previously presented) A compound according to claim 1, in which Ar is a heteroaryl, and optionally f is 0, m is 1 or 2, and R is hydrogen.

3. (Previously Presented) A compound according to claim 1, in which Ar is an aryl, optionally substituted by one or more halogen atoms, alkyl, alkoxy or lower haloalkyl, nitro, mono- or di-alkylamine, and preferably f is 0, m is 0, 1 or 2, Q is oxygen or HNC(O)O, and R is hydrogen.

4. (Previously Presented) A compound according to claim 1, where R<sub>1</sub> is COW.

5. (Previously Presented) A compound selected from the group consisting of:

Dimethyl 4-[2- [4-(dimethylamino)phenyl]ethoxy]benzylmalonate;

Dimethyl 4-[2-(4-chlorophenyl)ethoxy]benzylmalonate;

5-[4-[2-(4-chlorophenyl)ethoxy]phenylmethylene]-thiazolidine-2 ,4-dione;

5-[4-[2-(4-chlorophenyl)ethoxy]phenylmethyl]thiazolidine-2,4-dione;

Dimethyl 3-[2-(4-chlorophenyl)ethoxy]benzylmalonate;

Dimethyl 3-[2-(phenyl)ethoxy]benzylmalonate;

Dimethyl 3-[N- (4-trifluoromethylbenzyl)carbamoyl]-4-methoxybenzylmalonate;

Dimethyl 4-methoxy-3-[2-(4-chlorophenyl)ethoxy]benzyl-malonate;

Dimethyl 3-(2-phenylethoxy)-4-methoxy benzylmalonate;

Dimethyl 4-[2-(4-methoxyphenyl)ethoxy]benzylmalonate;

Dimethyl 4-[3(4-methoxyphenyl)propyloxy]benzyl-malonate;

(2S)-2-benzoylamino-3-[4-[(4-methoxybenzyl)-carbamoyl]-oxyphenyl]ethyl

propanoate;

Dimethyl 4- [[(4-methoxybenzyl)carbamoyl]oxy]benzyl-malonate;

Dimethyl 4- [[(4-trifluorotolyl)carbamoyl]oxy]benzyl-malonate;

Dimethyl 4-[[ (2 ,4-dichlorophenyl)carbamoyl]oxy]benzyl-malonate;

Dimethyl 4-[[ (4-chlorophenyl)carbamoyl]oxy]benzyl-malonate;

Dimethyl 4-[[ (4-nitrophenyl)carbamoyl]oxy]benzyl-malonate;

Dimethyl 3- [[(4-methoxybenzyl)carbamoyl]oxy]benzylmalonate;

Dimethyl 3-[[ (4-butylphenyl)carbamoyl]oxy]benzyl-malonate;

Dimethyl 4-[[ (4-butylphenyl)carbamoyl]oxy]benzyl-malonate;

Dimethyl 3-[[ (4-chlorophenyl)carbamoyl]oxy]benzyl-malonate;

(Z)-2-ethoxy-3-[4-[2-(4-chloro-phenyl)ethoxy]-phenyl] ethyl propenoate;

(E)-2-ethoxy-3-[4-[2-(4-chloro-phenyl)ethoxy]-phenyl]ethyl propenoate;

(R,S)-2-ethoxy-3- [4-[2- (phenyl)ethoxy]phenyl]ethyl propanoate;

(R,S)-2-ethoxy-3-[4-[2-(4-chloro-phenyl)ethoxy]-phenyl-]methyl propanoate;

5- [3- [2- (4-chlorophenyl) ethoxy] phenylmethylen] thiazolidine-2,4-dione

5- [3- [2- (4-chlorophenyl) ethoxy] phenylmethyl]-thiazolidine-2, 4-dione

3-[[ (4-methoxybenzyl)carbamoyl]oxy] benzylmalonate.

6. (canceled).

7. (previously presented) A pharmaceutical composition containing at least one compound according to claim 1 in mixtures with pharmaceutically acceptable vehicles and/or excipients.

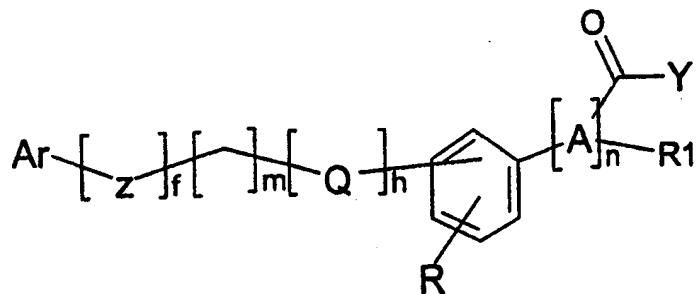
8. (canceled).

9. (currently amended) A method for the treatment of type 2 diabetes and its complications, Syndrome X, ~~the various forms of~~ insulin resistance and hyperlipidaemia as hyperlipidemia comprising administering to a subject in need of same an effective amount of a compound of claim 1.

10. (currently amended) The method of claim 9 in which ~~[[the]]~~type 2 diabetes is [[type 2]] treated.

11. (previously presented) A compound according to claim 1, in which the heteroatom in the heteroalkyl is nitrogen, f is 0, m is 0, 1 or 2, and R is hydrogen.

12. (previously presented) A compound of Formula (I):



I

where:

A is CH; alkanylilidene with 2 to 4 carbon atoms or alkenylilidene with 2 to 4 carbon atoms;

Ar is phenyloptionally substituted by halogens, NO<sub>2</sub>, OH, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub> alkyl and alkoxy, said alkyl and alkoxy optionally substituted by at least one halogen;

f is the number 0 or 1;

h is the number 0 or 1;

m is a whole number from 0 to 3;

n is the number 0 or 1 and if n is 0, R<sub>1</sub> is absent, and COY is directly bound to benzene;

Q is oxygen;

Z is selected from the group consisting of NH, O, S, NHC(O)O, NHC(O)NH, NHC(O)S, OC(O)NH, S(CO)NH, C(O)NH, and NHC(O);

R is selected from R<sub>2</sub>, and OR<sub>2</sub>;

R<sub>1</sub> is selected from H, COW, SO<sub>3</sub>-, OR<sub>3</sub>, =O, CN, and NH<sub>2</sub>,

R<sub>2</sub> is selected from a straight or branched C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub> alkyl, optionally substituted by at least one halogen;

R<sub>3</sub> is selected from H, straight or branched C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub> alkyl, optionally substituted by at least one halogen,

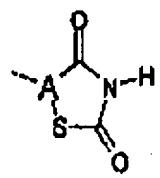
W is selected from OH, OR<sub>4</sub>, and NH<sub>2</sub>;

R<sub>4</sub> is straight or branched C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub> alkyl;

Y is selected from OH, OR<sub>5</sub>, and NH<sub>2</sub>;

R<sub>5</sub> is straight or branched C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub> alkyl;

and A, COY and R1 together form a cycle of the type:



their pharmacologically acceptable salts, racemic mixtures, individual enantiomers, geometric isomers or stereoisomers, and tautomers.